

Senate PP

JO. 14.

REMOVAL.
BRADLEY & STANLEY,
Barren, have removed their office to the Cor-
ner of 11th Street and Besser Avenue. All orders
left there will have prompt attention.

HAY FOR SALE.

100 Tons Hay for Sale, at my farm, 14 miles from Brandon. Apply at Richards & Co.'s Implement Rooms, Homer Avenue, Brandon, or to me.

W. H. ACTON.

OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,
Near 6th Street.
A. B. HELLVIG, JR. **W. H. HELLVIG.**

ing a heavy draught stallion, of the Percheron Norman breed, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with a number of noted breed-

...pretend to
...solitary on.
...appear on.
...feeling
...was
...dream about
...act by
...science

[illegible]

BLOKED PRINTING

The Return of the Princess.

BY JACQUES VINCENT.

CHAPTER VII. CONTINUED.

After chatting a while, I perceived that my lovely companion was becoming sleepy. She still listened, but with an indolent smile. A feeling of languor stole over both of us. Gradually the conversation flagged, her eyelids closed, and she fell asleep, while I, sinking into one of those dreamy reveries in which vision after vision rises before you only to fade away or to melt into another, found in this silence and repose a purely sensuous delight, an exquisite sensation of quietude and enjoyment.

At one end of the room was a window opening upon a balcony covered with a fine lattice work. Some sprays of jasmine had found their way through the interstices, and had grown so luxuriantly that the window was really a screen of gilded wood and of flowers. I ascended the steps leading to the balcony, and leaning my elbows on the velvet-colored railing, I inhaled the delicate perfume of the starry blossoms. On parting the luxuriant foliage, I saw that the window commanded a view of another garden, but, unlike Aly's, it was a desolate and neglected spot. There were a few flowers, a dense growth of shrubbery, some unpruned trees and a mass of tall and tangled grass. Supposing the place uninhabited, I was peering curiously down into this neglected nook, when suddenly, directly opposite me, I perceived a young man seated at a bamboo table thickly strewn with letters and newspapers.

Half reclining in his chair, his head thrown back and his eyes fixed on vacancy, he seemed absorbed in profound meditation. At the first glance I thought him extremely ugly, but his high forehead, his dark eyes, which were at once haughty and melancholy, his expression, his and his manner, all betrayed a rather severe type, a serious and a will, and a behavior. Suddenly he frowned, and his head dropped upon his hand. From behind my leafy screen, I fancied I could read sorrow and despondency in his face.

At last he rose and took up a package of letters. He glanced over them with feverish impatience. He paused, however, over one sheet, as if to read it a second time. A smile curled his lip—a scornful smile. He crumpled the paper in his fingers. I cannot explain why the thought that this letter was from a woman entered my mind. Poor lover! perhaps she whom he adores has deceived him.

As this fancy flitted through my idle brain, a slave advanced and spoke to him. The unknown rose and followed him; but even after he had disappeared, I could not prevent my thoughts from returning to this mysterious stranger who had unwittingly excited my curiosity like some enigmas which I longed to solve.

The voice of Adilah roused me from my silly reverie. I dared not question her with regard to her neighbor, and soon after I returned to Chumilah.

Martha, there is some mystery all this. Who can this man be? Himself up like an owl in the night? Of one thing, I am certain, he is not

"A secret, of course, but can you not tell me?"

"But, my dear child, it is only a very vague project as yet. I have often thought of the future that awaits you, with your education and your ideas," he resumed. "I cannot close my eyes to the fact that you would suffer in this harem life, in which you would be only the foremost slave; so I have decided to consult you."

This mark of confidence touched me deeply.

"How kind you are," I murmured. "I love my rebellious daughter, that is all, and I am very anxious for her."

Why, I cannot explain, but the thought of Adilah's mysterious neighbor suddenly presented itself to my mind. Fate is so capricious, I longed to question my father; but an unconquerable embarrassment checked the words that rose to my lips.

"Then father," I ventured timidly, "he of whom you speak—"

"Is immensely rich and occupies a most exalted position. I do not know a more desirable part in all Egypt."

Although I am sure of my father's discretion, and though I have the blindest faith in his judgment, I could not refrain from telling him of the fear and repulsion that are aroused within me by the manner in which these Mohammedan marriages are arranged. To wed a stranger whom you meet for the first time upon your marriage day, knowing nothing of him, not even knowing the sound of his voice—is this not frightful?

"I am grateful to you, father, for your solicitude," I added, "but still he would be a stranger, and if I could not love him—"

My father smiled. He remained silent for a moment; then, as if moved by a sudden impulse, he said:

"Certainly, I am in a very bad way. You have made me commit so many indiscretions that I do not know where I shall stop."

"What do you mean?"

"Does not the foolish idea occur to you that I might in some way show you your husband—perhaps upon the promenade—that you might possibly learn to know his voice, that you might talk with him?"

"You mean how?"

"But, see, we will see," he replied, as if feeling he had said too much already. "This time I make no promises."

You can imagine the fever of curiosity in which this conversation left me. My brain whirled. This lover, whose name my father refused to reveal, who could he be? In vain I strove to solve the mystery. We lead a secluded life, it is true, but during my occasional drives I had frequently seen my father in the company of princes and pachas. I tried to recall the faces of some of these. To whom could I ascribe all these desirable qualities? Martha, if it should be he! You will laugh at me, no doubt, for did I not tell you that he was extremely ugly?

A week has passed, and yet, in my visits to Adilah, I have not once caught a glimpse of her mysterious neighbor. Nor does he show himself on the avenue at the hour one sees all Cairo there. Is he a myth, a phantom? or has he taken flight? I have been twice to my sister's house, but in vain. Fortunately, I am not pining away.

IX.

Comforted by the strange illusion that connects the reader in the garden with the grand project to which he has alluded, I have passed my days in weaving my romance. My active imagination has so easily to call the Prince to the door of the harem.

THEY HAVE COME.

WE MEAN THOSE

BUFFALO & COON COATS, Cheap!

Men's Heavy Ulster Over Coats, Cheap!

BOYS' OVERCOATS, a Big Stock, from \$3 up

Men's Parstad, Lamb. and Beaver Caps,

Men's and Boy's Astrican Caps, Cheap

BUFFALO & BUCK MITTS & GAUNTLETS.

Fine Kid Gloves and Mitts.

New Hats. New Caps. New Ties.

UNDER CLOTHING in all varieties.

Boys Under Clothing and Girls' Combination Suits.

WOOL SCARFS, Large, Small, Thick & Warm.

Call and See us.

Close Prices.

GOOD GOODS!

QUICK SALES!

SCOTT & PAISLEY.

Brandon, Nov 6, 1883.

G. N. GILCHRIST,

Merchant Tailor

HAS OPENED OUT A

LARGE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

Corner Fifth Street & Rosser Ave.

Where will be found one of the finest stocks of

French Worsteds, and Scotch and English Tweeds.

ever shown in the Northwest.

N. B.—Only First-class workmen employed, and satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their patronage.

G. N. GILCHRIST.

WONDERFUL
BARCAINS

GROCERIES, and PROVISIONS

Crockery and Glassware.

—AT THE—

NEW CHEAP STORE, 8TH STREET.

The Leading House for Family Groceries.

EVERYTHING FRESH

Buy down Below any
offered elsewhere.

CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER

FRESH EGGS IN STOCK.

Lowest Prices.

sure to show Goods. A delivery to any part of the City. High-
or Trade price paid for any quantity of Potatoes, Turnips, Butter,
and also all kinds of Garden Vegetables. Come direct to theNEW CHEAP STORE MILLER SELLS CHEAP
MILLER FOR GOOD TEAR.Money! Money! Money!
SPECIAL FACILITIES TO LOAN

Farm and City Property

Straight Loans. Interest early, on in
advance, at lowest current rates.
Special privileges given for the re-
payment of loans. Loans at
through with security. All
business strictly confidential.
Mail will receive
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tion.INSURANCE.
Fire and Life. Guarantee and Accident
Insurance in first-class Companies.Apply to C. WISSER,
Agent and Valuer.Office at Brandon House
at
Department of the Brandon House. Pa-
menters, Travelers, and everybody else can
get a good Square Meal and find it in
moderate charges. Give me a call.LIVERY
FEED
AND SALE
STABLE.ROSSER AVENUE,
BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.,
BRANDON, MAN.

GOOD RIGGS

Both single and double, and the best
horses in Brandon to be had at all
hours, and at reasonable rates. Special
arrangements for commercial
travellers.Parties having horses or cattle for
sale would find it to their advantage
to give us a call before going else-
where.We guarantee satisfaction to all
who favor us with their patronage.DANIEL BROAD, W. H. GREEN,
Manager. Prop.

LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGGS,
STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN
Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs,
Buggies, Cutters, &c.STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR
PRINCCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

Corner Rosser Avenue
and Tenth St.

The Catering Department

of this hotel is second to none in the
Province, and the bar is fully
supplied with the

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

The House is admirably furnished
throughout, and transient guests and boarders
will find every comfort.In connection with the Hotel is a
FIRST-CLASS

LIVERY AND FEED STABLE

where rigs can be obtained at
moderate prices.

IN THE HOUSE ARE

3 Billiard and Pool Tables

and the Proprietor will give his
undivided attention to secure
the comfort of his
guests.Robert J. Dickinson
Proprietor.

1

Brandon Weekly Mail

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1883.

A COMPARISON.

It is well that the farmer of Manitoba should study every side of the question when he is finding fault with the Government and the C.P.R. As we write, we have before us a paper published at Brandon, containing a letter from a farmer of 40 years' experience in Ontario, which throws some valuable light on the subject. He says it costs him just \$16 per acre to raise wheat in that province, including seeding, threshing, etc., and his average crop of fall grain is 20 bushels to the acre. To-day fall wheat is quoted in the Toronto markets at from one dollar to one dollar twelve cents, say one dollar six cents per bushel. Thus the Ontario man for his 20 bushels gets twenty-one dollars twenty cents, or realizes five dollars twenty cents per acre. He values his land at forty dollars per acre, and interest on that money at 8 per cent. is three dollars and six cents per acre, which would leave him two dollars per acre net profit.

Now, estimate after estimate shows that wheat raising in Manitoba costs thirty-one dollars fifty cents per acre, and the average yield this year, according to the report of the Department of Agriculture was 28 bushels to the acre. Wheat in good condition now commands 75 cents per bushel, (and, of course, the Government is not responsible for the injury done by frost) so that for the acre's yield, the Manitoban realizes seven dollars fifty cents against the two dollars of the Ontario agriculturalist. There is, of course, no interest on money, as the farm of the homestead or costs him nothing beyond the breaking. It is but right the agitators of this country should look at every phase of the question before they heap so much abuse upon the Government. We have in previous issues enumerated grievances the Government should listen to correct, but the farmers have also some recommendations to make before they can arrive at the status they desire to reach. They must hold themselves in readiness to meet seasons of adversity as well as seasons of prosperity, and if they do not too far over-reach as to retain strength for a seasonable crop they are certain to come out all right in Manitoba.

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

As Liberalism, or, practically speaking, Criticism, is now at fever heat, an effort to prejudice the farmer who is suffering from damaged crops and low prices, we deem it a duty to turn up the Trade and Navigation returns for the year 1882 to see what it all amounts to. The members of the party tell us that last year Manitoba yielded about \$1,084,000 in Customs duties, and they make an effort aside to convince the farmer that the most of that sum has been wrung from his pocket for farming implements. If this were really the case, they would have a good point against the Government, but as it is not the fact, it damages the beauty of their case materially. The figures of course carry the conviction, and for the sake of giving the public the naked truth we resort to the figures themselves, and this is our discovery:

	Imports.	Duties.
Carrriages and parts.	\$12,505	\$3,487
Agricultural implements.	46,555	11,828
Fishing, waxing, etc.	22,342	5,705
Culivators and Plows.	84,585	21,348
	\$165,987	\$42,368

Now, supposing there are in the 150,000 population of this country 100,000 of a farming community, and that one in every five is the head of a family, we would have just 20,000 people paying this \$42,368, or about \$2.12 per head of family, if you choose. How does this strike the fire-eater who says the Customs duties on implements are driving Manitoban farmers under the American flag?

If again we take up the item for lumber, we find that, for all purposes, railway supplies included, the aggregate

importation was \$332,394, paying \$66,539 duties, at least one-half of which was paid by the C.P.R.

When we carry the investigation a little further we find the following exhibit:—

	Value.	Duty.
R.R. Cars.	\$32,066	\$8,944
Wheels &c.	1,708	1,708
Locomotives.	474,900	118,315
Iron bridges.	30,474	7,618
Trucks &c.	10,435	1,810
Half the lumber, say.	106,459	32,940
	\$641,952	\$167,735

In other words the C.P.R. for these few items pay three times the duties paid by the whole farming community for lumber, implements, etc. When our Grit friends were at it, to be honest, they should tell those things along with everything else. This picture would furnish a good text for Dr. Shaw, Mayor Winter, Mr. A. L. St. John, etc., when organizing their lodges throughout the country. In addition to this we might say that upwards of \$200,000 or one-fifth of the entire revenue is raised from Fancy goods, etc., of which the average farmer does not purchase \$10 worth in a whole year. Let the public have the whole truth and we have no fear of the results.

A MISTAKE.

Last Friday's issue of the Sun contains a report of a "Farmers' Meeting" at Souris City, and here are a few extracts from the speeches. Mayor Winter said "he could see no other escape from our difficulties but separation from the Dominion. (Loud and prolonged applause.)"

Mr. John Russell, also of Brandon, said it were better that this country should annex to the United States than that the present state of things should long exist. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. King, of Souris City, "spoke of separation as the only cure of all our difficulties." We have always been inclined to consider Mayor Winter a gentleman of good sense, but if his only aim is to kindle a flame in the country with such members as these, we shall certainly be compelled to change our opinions. As a citizen, he has a perfect right to entertain whatever opinions he chooses, but under existing circumstances he might be better employed than expressing such sentiments as the above. He is the Mayor of the second city in Manitoba, and sentiments like these coming from him while holding his position must give the world to understand that Brandonites, if not Manitobans in general, are either annexationists or secessionists, when nothing is further from the truth. When people are not prosperous, as a rule, the tendency is to blame the existing administration, and this being the case in the most favored country under the sun, it is very unfair of any one, much more the Mayor of our promising city, to take the advantage of the people of this country in the present season of depression, and educate them to such notions as these. There is no one in this country worthy of citizenship who will deny that British laws are the boast of civilization, and under them there are remedies for every form of distress. In Manitoba, as a portion of one of the British possessions we have well defined grievances, but the principles of British fair play open the avenues to their redress, without resorting to rebellion or annexation. Manitoba does not possess the means of support as a province, accorded to other children of the confederate parent. We are ready to admit she is burdened to a greater or less extent with high railway charges, and she lives under a tariff as part of a national principle that bears with severity upon a certain class of her population—the farmers; but as on proper representation the Dominion Government before now rectified similar wrongs to other provinces, they can by a constitutional and sensible course, be induced to correct severities here. If, instead of sowing seeds of sedition or urging the people of this country to cultivate sentiments of disloyalty and rebellion, of which Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, and able men than himself made an abject failure, Mayor Winter would address himself

to the task of remedying the grievances of the people, and securing the support of the House of Commons, to effect a reform, he would then be promoting a work for which he would secure the thanks of the sensible portion of the whole community.

The proper step for Manitobans to take is place our grievances in a systematic, business way before the Government and the House with suggestions as to their redress, and our word for it enough consideration can be secured, to rectify all wrongs. We are quite willing to co-operate in any scheme like this while as public journals, having the good of the country at heart, we must lend our influence to the defeat of any uprising that has individual, gratuitous political, advancement, or other unworthy objects in view.

HERE AND THERE.

It is not always policy to christen men with their actions; but if we resort to the custom, the result of the agitators parading the country at the present, would read some choice expressions. We find out at the Milford meeting the other day, in the presence of some friends who are clamoring for annexation, a Mr. Cox put the following resolution, which is said to have been carried with great enthusiasm.

"That whoso, by a new land regulation is required that an applicant for patent shall appear personally at the Land Office and prove the required acreage in any instance a journey of over thirty miles. It is therefore resolved that this Union considers that the Government in the interests of the farmers should allow as formally as possible required in obtaining a patent to be taken before a local magistrate and thereby relieve the farmer from what is a grievous burden, and in a manner a heavy tax."

It is a great hardship for a Grit to take two witnesses with him to a land office—in fact it would be much more convenient to flee "the cursed country" at once, or better to wade to the knees in blood, to procure the privilege of American citizenship. If it is not too much of a hardship we would like to have Mr. Cox and those who admired his resolution above read the following from a Duluth paper:—

NOTICE OF HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOF.—Announcement.

Land Office at Duluth, Minn., Nov. 2, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register or Receiver at Duluth Land Office, on Monday, Dec. 24th, 1883, viz:

George W. McClelland, Homestead Entry No. 2022, for the N. 2 of N. 2 and E. 2 of N. 2 section 32, and a 2 of N. 2 and E. 2 section 31, Township 40, North Range, 14 West of 6th principal meridian.

He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:—

Burns J. M. Wiles, James H. Howarth, John Burns John Salmon, the vestible address of whom is Tower, St. Louis County, Minn.

J. R. CAREY, Registrar.

D'Astremont & Sharp, Att'ys for claimant.

It will be seen from this, that in Minnesota, that State of paradise gardens, and heaven-born laws, a homesteader has to produce four witnesses and employ a lawyer to make his entry good, and this is ever so much easier than to produce two without a lawyer in Manitoba. It is a hard matter to convince some people when they are well off.

We might further say, to inform these Manitoba annexationists who have such an admiration for American institutions, that entries can be made before a local magistrate, and that while a Canadian can take out his patent after three years' residence of half-time, an American has got to put in five years solitary residence before he can enjoy the same privilege.

The lock-out on the C.P.R. remains unchanged, and the Company seem determined either to starve the engineer's into submission, or to arrange with a new staff throughout. Under the circumstances, it may be some days before arrangements are completed for the regular operation of the line.

In an article last week showed that even if the extra charge of the C.P.R. for wheat carrying over the St. Paul Road were considered an extortion, it would amount this year to but \$80,000, and, in an article in this issue we show that all told the farmers of this country paid last year for lumber and implements but \$75,000.

If the two items be added together the total is but \$155,000, or \$1.00 per head on Manitoba's population, and this is advanced as the cause of all the hardships of the farmers. To be frank, we are willing to admit, the ratepayers should have an equivalent for this amount, but we think it could be secured in a manner most acceptable to the people without attempting, what a few people should never hope to secure against the whole of the Dominion a radical change in the policy of Government. We believe the Government grant to schools last year was \$40,000, and if this sum were augmented by an amount equal to the amount of our troubles or \$155,000 the grant would serve a most beneficial end. This is what the agitators should advocate instead of the petting of thunderbolts against the Government because they will not yield to the wishes of the few against the strict commands of the many.

The Portage Grit print thinks the editor of this paper is not consistent in saying the Manitoba Government has nothing to do with the boundary dispute, alleging that he used to say, while editing the Portage Tribune, the Manitoba Government should enter into it as a tripartite dispute. This is wrong. We have always held that the natural eastern boundary of Manitoba was at Thunder Bay, and that a proper settlement of the boundary dispute would be almost certain to fix the western boundary of Ontario at that point where the eastern limit of Manitoba should commence. It is only in interest that Manitoba has anything to do with the muddle, and not as a third party in the dispute if the Liberal can understand plain language. Manitoba while not a legitimate party, may be an interested one, and not as an agent for the Dominion Government under instructions, the latter paying all the legal expenses. This is the ground we always took, and are still ready to maintain. But what about the Liberal that used to contend the Minto award was a legal one, and binding on the Dominion Government? And what about poor Moffat who has now gone on his knees in submission, and consents to refer the whole matter to the Privy Council? If we remember aright, we can produce a copy of the Liberal, published before the Ontario elections, that used to say Mr. Mowat was not only perfectly justified in fighting the Dominion on the legality of the award but in substance unworthy of the confidence of the Reform party, if he should after the elections retreat in the least from the ground he took before them. What is the Grit press to do now? Is it prepared to justify his weakness?

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE IN THE LAND OF REE-WATIN.

A long journey in winter which has to be made in part by open stage with the thermometer at 26 below zero, without any sun, and a heavy wind, is by no means a pleasant undertaking, such was the character of the weather, and the experience of the writer on the two last days of November last. The open stage which plies between Rapid City and the beautiful village of Burlington, (Shoal Lake,) drew up in front of the Queen's Hotel on the morning of the 19th, and received as passengers myself and a lady acquaintance, bound for Winnipeg. After a round of band playing and a hasty alien we got off. It being so soon after the great storm, the travelling was exceedingly heavy, and added to the fatigue and discomfort of the horses—which were very tight for the purpose for which they were employed. The sleighs were three inches out of line. This, however, was somewhat remedied on making our noon halt at a place called Nowhere, at which place we were obliged to touch, making a detour of several miles out of our regular course across the open plain, in order to change the trails. For several long hours our little team battled with the heavy drifts until 7 in the evening, at which time we drew up in front of the Caldwell House, Rapid City, where we were

co-signed to quarters for the night. The following morning a lively rig appeared at the door, and conveyed us over a smart drive of 15 miles to Brandon, where we exchanged for the more comfortable means of transport—the railway—and ended our journey by stage. At 6:30 the train drew up at Winnipeg, and we alighted amidst the brilliancy of the electric light, and were soon comfortably quartered at the Madison House. I was now doomed to lose the company of my lady acquaintance, and perform the rest of my journey alone with entire strangers. On the morning of December 1st, having met on the regular train for Thunder Bay, I resolved to go out in the evening by a freight. A journey from Winnipeg to Port Arthur by rail, in summer, is something to be desired, and also something never to be forgotten.

It was the good fortune of the writer to have the pleasure of meeting such during the summer of the present year. For the present, however, I shall confine myself to a description, in my own words, of that part of my journey east of the present. Emerging from Winnipeg going eastward the train crosses the great Louise Iron mines bridge, (which spans the Red River, and which at this point is about 100 yards wide), then turns across a flat left in a course toward the west until it reaches the town of Brandon on the Red River, thence it crosses as Lower Fort Garry, and descends from Winnipeg about 20 miles, to a considerable distance from the course of the rail is north of the swampy country, clothed with a stunted growth of spruce, balsam, and balsam. Long, high, sharp pointed ridges crop up at intervals thickly studded with timber, the quantity of large growth. On all such places birch and poplar predominate. Upon many of these Lake the chance or of the heavy changes, and the train now plunges into the great eastern valley, now crossing some deep ridges, and the walls on either side are high in the air, now crossing some high treble work for several hundred yards, skirting the shore of a beautiful lake, thickly studded with islands, which, in summer, attract the eye, and invite the pleasure tourist. At last a slow descent indicates that we are approaching the crossing of the west coast, of the great river of Winnipeg, just about 75 yards wide. A rapid descent follows, and the train does not attain its greatest velocity until it reaches to within about 100 yards of the rail, when the ground is angry waters rush violently over a rugged bed, and precipitate into a boiling cauldron below the train. A rock tunnel of 125 yards is entered about equidistant between the two channels of the great river, and about 300 yards from either channel, the train, originating from the tunnel, the bridge—not to say beautiful—crossing but underly town of Port Arthur comes into view, consisting of about 300 buildings, (for the most part very substantially built and very creditable in appearance), bordered over the hill tops and gently sloping low and bordering on the west shore of Winnipeg Bay, the train has like expansion of the river by the same name. The train after crossing the east channel approaches the town upon a long curve, and enters the station through a deep rock cut spanned by a bridge for the convenience of those residing north and south of the line to have free access with each other.

Pending the settlement of the boundary dispute—which forms here at present the all-absorbing topic of conversation—the people are watching with an anxious eye the final disposing of this much vexed question.

Dec. 12th, '83.

WHITEWOOD.

The stage went north Tuesday. Mrs. Ferguson and daughter were passengers.

R. S. Redpath is in from the Montreal lands, and reports all well in that colony. He also reports that the missing man has not yet been found.

Mr. Corbett is in from the south. He goes east, and it is reported that before he returns he will discard bachelorhood.

Clair Hamilton has gone east, and intends visiting Scotland before he returns.

Mr. Lyons, our postmaster, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in and for the Province of Assiniboia and N. W. Territories.

Mr. Limoges has very much improved his store, and it is now a very comfortable place of business.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

December 10th, 1883.

The council met at the City Hall, Brandon, pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden absent. Present, Messrs. Kinley, Berry, Dobson, Sargent and Gustin.

Kinley—Dobson—That Mr. Lowe take the chair. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at the clerk's office, at 4 o'clock p.m., owing to the Council Chamber being used as a polling place for the city elections.

Council resumed at the clerk's office.

Communications were read.

From T. M. Daly, jr., re special rate to be levied on certain sections in Charter school district, to pay interest and sinking fund, on debentures raised by Clinton school district.

From John McFayden, asking to have taxes remitted on his stable in Grand Valley for 1882.

From Chas. Stewart, asking for an advance of \$150 to meet the demands in the East Brandon school district.

From J. S. Vosburg, proposing to build approaches to the Little Souris bridge.

From Hon C. P. Brown, re Public Works, informing that \$1,737.90 had been placed to the credit of the municipality at the Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg, for grant in aid of bridges.

From W. A. Macdonald, solicitor, re elections, and enclosing communication from deputy attorney-general in reference to the same.

PETITIONS.

From Thos. Cousins, et al, praying that Samuel McGulch be exempt from taxation, owing to his loss by fire in August last.

From Geo. Armstrong, praying to have the nomination of Whitehead municipality at Mr. Walker's house, section 16, township 10, range 21, west.

Berry—Kinley—That in reference to the letter of John McFayden, in regard to back taxes on his stable, be remitted for the year 1882, and read division No. 1 to 12, range 19, division Nos. 1 and 3, to 8, range 18, for the year 1882, and division Nos. 1 and 2, to 7, range 19, was to be credited with statute labor as the pathmasters did not act. Carried.

Dobson—Berry—That with reference to the Minister of Public Works' letter of the 4th inst., to the Clerk, informing him that \$1,737.90 had been placed to the credit of the municipality, at the Merchants' Bank, Winnipeg, the Clerk is hereby instructed to write to the Minister of Public Works and request him to inform the Council the basis on which the grant in aid of the bridges is arrived at, it being considerably smaller than the Council were led to believe would be made. Carried.

Sargent—Gustin—That Samuel McGulch be exempt from taxes on the south half of sec. 18, tp. 12, range 20, west, on account of having his open granary, stable and clothes burnt last August. Carried.

Mr. Stewart was heard in reference to a petition for the formation of a school district in tp. 8, range 17, which he had given to Wm. Scott, warden.

Sargent—Kinley—That S. S. Phillips, of sec. 6, tp. 10, range 19, be credited the amount of six dollars on this year's taxes, as a remuneration for amount paid by him for statute labor. Carried.

The communications of E. Pliny and John Harper were laid over till next meeting.

The council adjourned till 7 o'clock p.m.

Council resumed.

Dobson—Berry—That in reference to the letter of the 7th inst., of the Secretary-Treasurer to East Brandon school district, the clerk inform him that at present the council have no funds at their disposal, but as soon as they have they will take his application into consideration. Carried.

Berry—Dobson—That in reference to the communication of Donald McPhail, asking the council to remit his taxes for the year 1883, on account of his loss by fire, it is the opinion of this council that they cannot comply with this request, as the taxes of the year 1882 were remitted for the same purpose.

The communication of T. M. Daly was laid over until the next regular meeting.

Berry—Kinley—That the solicitor be requested to write to G. S. McLaren, and acknowledge the receipt of the deed of right of way through part of sec. 18, tp. 9, range 18, and further that the said G. S. McLaren be allowed, the exclusive right to cut hay, etc., on that portion

of the road a distance between the north west quarter of section of 18, tp. 9, range 18, and the south west quarter of sec. 19, tp. 9, range 18, west.

Sargent—Kinley—That a cheque or cheques be issued in favor of W. J. Sargent in exchange for the note he holds against the municipality of Brandon, amounting to eight hundred dollars and that this resolution have the corporate seal attached.

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Dobson. Dobson, Berry and Gustin voted nay; Sargent and Kinley voted yea. The motion was declared lost.

Dobson—Kinley—That Mr. Lowe be empowered to arrange approaches to bridge over the Little Souris, in Dobson's being made at once, and that it be so far be further empowered to appoint an amount not exceeding \$50 for that purpose.

The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Sargent. Dobson and Kinley voted yea; Berry, Sargent and Gustin voted nay. The motion was declared lost.

Accounts were referred to finance committee.

Report of the finance committee was read and the following accounts were passed—

W. J. Sargent, progress estimate on Little Saskatchewan bridge, \$430.00
Sun printing Co., 41.96
Manitoba Five Press, 20.00
Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter, for spikes, 16.26
Thos. Abbey, for planking ends on bridge, 8.65
Wm. Pilling, for bridge, 226.20
A. T. Timewell, progress estimate Little Souris, 60.00
Pondrier & Brownlee, engineer's account, 211.50
American Lumber Co., for lumber, 25.37

Berry—Gustin—That the Finance Committee's report be received and adopted, and that cheques be issued in favor of the parties for the amounts therein named. Carried.

Mr. Berry introduced a by-law No. 84, to divide each of the municipalities of Oakland, Whitehead, Carmalis, Elton and Daly into wards.

The by-law was read a first, second and third times and passed.

Each of the municipalities are divided into six wards, one township comprising a ward.

Berry—Dobson—That whereas it is desirable and expedient that immediate steps be taken to secure the due and proper holding of elections for the year 1884 for reeves and councillors in the several municipalities of Oakland, Whitehead, Carmalis, Elton and Daly, which form the existing municipality of Brandon, and whereas the council has been informed that it is within the province and authority of the Lieut.-Governor and Council to appoint returning officers for holding of such elections and otherwise dealing with the same.

Therefore the council of the municipality of Brandon would respectfully request that the Lieutenant-Governor and Council immediately issue an order appointing a returning officer for each of the several municipalities above mentioned, and otherwise dealing with the holding of the elections for the year 1884 in such municipalities, and the Council would respectfully suggest the following persons as such returning officers, and the following places for holding the nominations for reeves and councillors at said elections, viz:—

For the municipality of Oakland, William S. Moody to be returning officer for the municipality, and the nominations for reeve and councillors for the municipality to take place at Chesley school house in section 23, township 7, range 18, west. For the municipality of Whitehead, Alexander T. Spiers to be returning officer for the municipality, and the nominations for reeve and councillors for the municipality to take place at Walker's house, in section 17, township 10, range 21 west. For the municipality of Carmalis, William H. Cuthbertson to be returning officer for the municipality, and the nomination for reeve and councillors for the municipality to take place at G and Valley school house, in section 30, township 10, range 18 west. For the municipality of Elton, Robert Richards to be returning officer for the municipality, and the nominations for reeve and councillors for the municipality to be held at Clinton school house, section 10, township 11, range 15 west. For the municipality of Daly, Jeremiah Lynn to be returning officer for the municipality, and the nominations for reeve and councillors for the municipality to take place at the house of Samuel E. Nunn, township 12, section 12, range 24, west. And the council would further respectfully suggest that each of the said returning officers to be appointed, be vested with power of appointing such deputy returning officers as may be requisite in each of the municipalities, and advising the places

for holding the polls at such elections.—Carried.

Kinley—Berry—That the clerk be, and is hereby instructed to prepare at once a supplementary report of the bridges built this year, and immediately forward the same to the Department of Public Works, Winnipeg, as requested by the Minister of Public Works.—Carried.

Council adjourned till 9 a.m. Resumed at 9 a.m.

A statement was made by the Council showing the financial condition of the municipality to submit to the Manager of the Merchants' Bank.

Mr. Dobson gave notice that he would introduce a by-law at the next meeting to regulate the collection of school rates.

Dobson—Gustin—That Messrs Kinley, Berry and Lowe, be requested to call on the manager of the Bank and submit statement.—Carried.

The council adjourned till Tuesday the 18th inst.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own malady. When restored to health, he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a "HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE."

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and relieves a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stagnation of Circulation, Gout, Rheumatism, the stomachic, Summer and Winter Complaints, Sore Throat, &c. Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Bruises, Eczematous Pains, Swelled Face, etc., arising from Toothache.

Beware of Imitations.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE

Brandon Weekly Mail.

We want to have our list of subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL, and it would cost us more than \$300 to do it by the regular way, and we have decided to do it by a subscription to the 6000 copies, and give that amount to the subscribers.

The subscribers to the paper in \$2 per annum. Our plan is simply to give the same of all those who subscribe \$2 will be allowed, with their 10. Address to Mr. J. A. Smart, Brandon.

On MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1884.

They will be drawn for by lot in the presence of a Committee of responsible Citizens, and an absolute fair and correct result will be ascertained. The prizes will be announced in the next following issue of the Paper, and the Process will be published.

10 VALUABLE RESENTS.

The articles enumerated below, which all been bought at lowest cash prices, and are offered to the subscribers of the WEEKLY MAIL, as mentioned, by the persons who desire to secure them for themselves before the drawing.

1. A beautiful gold watch, case GOLD WATCH, best value in the market, purchased from J. E. Smith, Brandon, price \$35.
2. A genuine SINGER SEWING MACHINE, the best in the market, purchased from C. J. Smith, Brandon, price \$50.
3. A pair of HORN SPOONS, just the thing for the Farmer at this season, from C. J. Smith, Brandon, through Smith & Evans, Brandon, price \$25.
4. An excellent Full-Chested Wind & WATCH, purchased from D. A. Ross, Brandon, price \$25.
5. A nicely bound Silver-Cornered ALBUM, price \$25, purchased from C. J. Smith, Brandon, price \$25.
6. A set of excellent SINGER SEWING MACHINES, purchased from Lee and Co., Brandon, price \$50.
7. A Lady's BEACH BATH, the thing for a Manitoban Winter, value \$50, from C. J. Smith, Brandon, price \$50.
8. A FINE LAMP, the thing for a Manitoban Winter, value \$50, from C. J. Smith, Brandon, price \$50.
9. A pair of C. W. WOODS, 10 yards, 48, good value, from T. T. Smith, Brandon, price \$50.
10. A fine wrought (in gilt) CIGAR CASE, value \$50.

CLUB.

Club of 5 \$4.00
" 10 8.00
" 25 16.00
" 50 32.00
" 100 64.00

In addition to the Commodious parties can make by the getting up of Clubs, we offer Three Free Names under this head:

1. A Silver Bound Album, valued at \$25.00
2. A Silver Case for the Ladies, valued at 10.00
3. A Violin, valued at 10.00

The first will be given to the party who sends us the largest Club in excess of 50. The second to the one sending us the second sized Club in excess of 25. The third to the third largest Club.

The cash must in all cases accompany lists, and the subscriptions will all date at one year from January next, throwing in the balance of the year to all whose names we receive in Clubs or otherwise before the 1st of February. All present subscribers, not in arrears, can become Members of Clubs or accept for any of the Prizes, and \$1.50 will be taken from those who are in arrears, to enable them to enter either of the lists.

Money sent in Registered Letters, or by P.O. Order, addressed "THE MAIL PRINTING CO., BRANDON, MAN." will be at our risk.

Send the name of your Post Office when remitting.

Grand Opportunity

At the

HAMILTON STOVE STORE.

After a year's experience in Manitoba, we have come to the conclusion that

Legitimate Business

can only be done on

THE CASH BASIS

Therefore from this out a liberal discount will be given to cash purchasers.

We have on hand a full line of

Coal and Wood Burners, Base Burners, pieced and Stamped Tinware, Coal oil Lamps, Cutlery, etc.,

GOING CHEAP FOR CASH!

WRIGHT & WRIGHT,

Corner Ross Avenue and 8th Street.

New Goods for the Fall, 1883

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a large stock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER wear at bottom prices.

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